

ADAPTED WORDS AS A WINDOW OF CULTURAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND OTHERS

Ong Mia Farao Karsono

Chinese Department of Petra Christian University Surabaya (INDONESIA)
ongmia@peter.petra.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

This article will analyze Chinese words which are adapted from outside China together with Chinese words that have been adapted by other languages in order to determine the relation between corresponding states. The method uses a literature review, which is used first in finding and collecting adapted words from some reference books, and later in grouping the words based on their time. The result is that, despite the long historical time of Chinese language, the globalization has influences that led to the upcoming of many newly adapted word forms. These adapted words indicate the areas that have influenced them, namely in the fields of culture, politics, and science. Regarding the structure, these adapted Chinese words could be in several forms: a full translation-sound, a mixture between translation sound and their original meanings, and a Chinese morphemes which have similar meanings with the original words.

Key words: Adapted words, Chinese language, Cultural Exchange

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of vocabularies has a close relationship with the development of the culture in a country. The emergence of new vocabularies, or the extinction of the old ones, or the change in meaning of words are definitely associated with the production of goods, political activities, daily activities, as well as the language-users point of view. Deep analytical and trace in the historical vocabularies development could reveal the development and society changes at that time. Through exploring the historical development of vocabularies one can find an overview of the historical development of the society. Wàn (2010) expressed a famous Chinese poet named Guo Moruo 郭沫若 as a researcher who have used the classic script called *jiǎgǔwén* 甲骨文 and *jīnwén* 金文 to explore the Chinese classical society. In his book entitled "*Bǔcí zhōng de gǔdài shèhuì*" 卜辞中的古代社会. He wrote that when finding a main hunted item "*lù* 鹿" (deer), proved that livelihoods of the people in that era has left the days of catching fish and headed to livelihood hunting (p. 110). This proves that historical development of a society can be traced from the vocabulary of the language of the country.

The emergence of vocabularies about animals can prove they play an important role in those days. Among vocabularies containing a variety of animals, the most widely word contains "*mǎ* 马" (horse) (Wàn, 2010:111), for example, "a small horse" already contain some terms such as "*yī suì mǎ* 一岁马" (one year aged horse), "*èr suì mǎ* 二岁马" (two years aged horse), "*sān suì mǎ* 三岁马" (three years aged horse); moreover the vocabulary "*mǎ* 马" is the fruit of 51 words. While vocabularies of "*niú* 牛" (cow) have 18 words, vocabularies of "*yáng* 羊" (goat) a total of 11 words, and vocabularies of "*jī* 鸡" (chicken) amounted to 6 words. Zhāng and Fāng (2010) also asserted that after days of its community breeding are over, there is no longer need to refer to such detail for illustrating these animals, and corresponding words will gradually disappear (p. 120).

In the current era of the computer and internet, many computer-related words emerge. Thus extinction of the old words, emergence of new words, and word changes occur as a reflection of a society change. So tracing changes of a society can be seen from the change in vocabularies, especially adapted words. Cultural exchange between countries, naturally begins by language

contact, and culture of other nations can influenced a nation's language system. Cultural exchange in China can be observed in Chinese adapted words. According to Xíng (2001), Chinese adapted word forms emerge massively since the “*wǔsì yùndòng* 五四运动” movement (p. 168).

Due this article discusses various Chinese adapted words and its development, the research method used a literature review, refering the literature method used in the journal Karsono (November 2013, p. 21) to select and collect data from a variety of reference books. Implement the analysis process by classifying it into a table as in the journal Karsono (January, 2013, p. 99) and analyzes used the theory approach like in the introduction of *Dialogic Elements of Bakhtin in the Novel Sidhartha* (Karsono, September, 2013, p. 5512).

2. CULTURAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN NATIONS REFLECTED IN CHINESE ADAPTED WORDS

The Chinese state since ancient times is a country consist of many tribes, which already has relationship established between tribes. These relations automatically affect the development of Chinese vocabulary. These Chinese vocabularies absorbtion when traced from the beginning *Qín* Dynasty (221 BC - 206 BC), can be distinguished of three main phases based on the time history. The first stage of absorption of foreign words was at the time of the Western *Hàn* dynasty (206 BC - 24 AD). The second stage of absorption was when the influx of foreign words of the Hindu religion of India. The third stage of absorption of foreign words took place in modern times (Wàn, 2010:112).

The first stage of absorption of foreign words was in the Western *Hàn* Dynasty, which reign covering an area from a city gate called *yùménguān* up to the Uygur prefecture and, extended until it reached the western part of Central Asia, and West Asia. *Yùménguān* gate which was the entrance border of foreign words in the western region of China.

At that time the western region of China was a mysterious region consist of many small countries made up from many tribes who had actively established trade transactions. These uncontrolled trade continued until the time of the reign of emperor *Hànwǔtí*, who sent *Zhāng Qiān* as a diplomatic envoy, resulting the relationship establishment between the *Han* and other tribes. *Zhāng Qiān* acted twice as an ambassador with the western tribes, and opening lines of trade with the western part of Central Asia which until now known as the “Silk Road” (Jīn, 2003:252; Chéng, 2000:390).

Through this Silk Road, the silk and ceramics of China were sold abroad. Alongside exporting goods abroad, the Chinese people were also purchased items, such as jewels from the western regions of China, called “*hǔpō* 琥珀” (resin), “*mǎnǎo* 玛瑙” (agate). Examples of adapted words from plant production area of western China as “*húluóbō* 胡萝卜” (carrot), “*hújiāo* 胡椒” (pepper). Examples of adapted words from the western regions of China such animals “*shīzi* 狮子” (lion), “*luòtuó* 骆驼” (camel). From these examples it can be seen that adapted words since classical times already established a close relationship between the Chinese state with the countries in the western region of China. No portion of this adapted words has become a core word that can not be separated again from the Chinese language (Wàn, 2010:112).

The second stage is the origin of adapted words derived from Buddhist scriptures of India. Since the *Hàn* Dynasty (206 BC) and at the end of eastern *Hàn* dynasty (25 AD - 220 AD), a lot of people were studying Chinese Buddhism. And at the end of the *Wèijīn Nánběicháo* (220 - 589) era, Buddhism became very popular in China, many word translations derived from Buddhist scriptures. The influence of the Buddhist scriptures words far exceeds the absorbtion words derived from the western regions of China, and had even been used as a Chinese slogans like “*shìjiè* 世界” (world), “*tǎ* 塔” (pagoda). Adapted words of Buddhism is usually indistinguishable from native Chinese vocabulary (Wàn, 2010: 113).

The third stage is the origin of adapted words during this modern era. In the early 16th century, the monks of Western countries propagated religion while spreading their culture and knowledge of the West. Thus the Chinese students began to translate. Examples of words derived from western science as “*dìqiú* 地球” (earth), “*bǐlì* 比例” (comparison) and others. In the 19th century after the Opium War, western culture began to enter various facets of the Chinese people’s life, appeared the word “*démó kèlāxī* 德谟克拉西” (democracy), “*sài yīn sī* 赛因斯” (science) and many others. In addition to the increasing number of Chinese people who went to study in Japan, and also form the absorbtion of Japanese words For more detailed and clarity, these adapted words are collected by age and origins (Wàn, 2010:113) in the following Table 1

Table 1. Various adapted words according era and origin

No	Word	Meaning	Era	Origin
1.	胡葱 <i>húcōng</i>	Leek	Hàn Dynasty	West China Region, called The Silk Road
2.	胡桃 <i>hútáo</i>	Canary like		
3.	葡萄 <i>pútáo</i>	Grape		
4.	石榴 <i>shíliú</i>	Pomegranate		
5.	麒麟 <i>qílín</i>	One horned animal (fairy tale)		
6.	琵琶 <i>pípa</i>	Tradisional Chinese plucking instrument		
7.	喇叭 <i>suǒnà</i>	Trumpet		
8.	箜篌 <i>kōnghóu</i>	Ancient plucking instrument		
9.	魔 <i>Mó</i>	Demon	Hàn Dynasty	India's Buddhist Religion
10.	菩萨 <i>pǔsà</i>	Bodhisatwa		
11.	佛陀 <i>fótuó</i>	Budha		
12.	佛图 <i>fótu</i>	Budha's Picture		
13.	浮屠 <i>fútú</i>	Budha's Picture		
14.	浮屠 <i>fútú</i>	Monk		
15.	路迦 <i>lùjiā</i>	Earth	Early 16th Century	Western Science
16.	重心 <i>Zhòngxīn</i>	Center of gravity		
17.	地平线 <i>dìpíngxiàn</i>	Horizon		
18.	几何 <i>jǐhé</i>	Goneometri		
19.	螺丝 <i>luósī</i>	Bolt		
20.	风扇 <i>fēngshàn</i>	Fan		
21.	自行车 <i>zìxíngchē</i>	Bicycle		
22.	自鸣钟 <i>zì míng zhōng</i>	Ringin clock	Early 19 th Century. After the Opium War	Western Culture
23.	摩登 <i>mó dēng</i>	Up to date		
24.	沙龙 <i>shā lóng</i>	Sarong		
25.	基因 <i>jī yīn</i>	Gen		
26.	苏打 <i>sū dǎ</i>	Soda	Early 19 th century. After the opium war	Western Farmacy
27.	阿斯匹林 <i>ā sī bǐ lín</i>	Aspirin		
28.	马拉松 <i>mǎ lā sōng</i>	Marathon	Early 19 th Century. After the Opium War	Westren Culture
29.	巧克力 <i>qiǎo kè lì</i>	Chocolate		
	雪茄 <i>xuē jiǎ</i>	Cigar		
30.	哲学 <i>zé xué</i>	Philosophy	Early 19 th century. After the Opium War	Impact of Chinese studying in Japan
31.	服务 <i>fú wù</i>	Serving		
32.	积极 <i>jī jí</i>	Positive		
33.	抽象 <i>chōu xiàng</i>	Abstract		
34.	具体 <i>jù tǐ</i>	Concrete		
35.	合同 <i>hé tóng</i>	Contract		
36.	观念 <i>guān niàn</i>	Concept		
37.	否定 <i>fǒu dìng</i>	Deny		

According to Guō (2010), since the time of the Western Zhou Dynasty to the Hàn Dynasty around a few hundred years, China had exchanged relationships in economics and culture with India. as evidence of the emergence of such animal vocabularies like “xiàng 象” (elephant), “xī 犀” (rhino), “dàimào 玳瑁” (turtle). Established relation of China with India since the reign of Hànhédi (89 AD - 105 AD) is also reflected in the emergence of a lot adapted metals words such as “jīn 金” (gold), “yín 银” (silver), “tóng 铜” (copper), “tiě 铁” (iron), “qiān 铅” (lead), “xī 锡” (tin) (p. 233). Thus it is evident that adapted Chinese words originating from abroad remain numerous. Provided that there are exchange of different cultures, new adapted words will emerge. Even more, nowadays the Chinese government retain close relations with various countries, which result in the emergence of new adapted Chinese words.

3. REFLECTION OF CHINA BROAD RELATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHINESE ADAPTED WORDS

In classical Chinese (上古汉语) emerged many foreign countries names (国民 *Guómín*). These words are derived from sound translation or translation displacement. These words reflect that traces of the *Hàn* ethnics going to those countries whose names are used in the adapted Chinese words and cultural exchanges have been established with these countries (Guō, 2010:233-234), as in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Chinese adapted words indicating country names

Classical Chinese adapted words	Indicated present time countries
<i>Dàyuèzhī</i> 大月氏	Afganistan
<i>An xī</i> 安息	Bosnia
<i>Dàqín</i> 大秦	Romania
<i>Shēndú</i> 身毒	India

The structure of the Chinese adapted words indicating country names was formed directly by the translation sound, so the pronunciation is difficult to pronounce. They emerged in classical times, which reflects China's relations with foreign countries have once covered a wide area.

4. CHINESE WORDS ADAPTED INTO FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Except Chinese adapted words from foreign language, words from China also entered into other countries, for example, into our country Indonesia. Since the opening of the "Silk Road", many unique items of China and the Chinese words were used to record these items through the "Silk Road" to be spread to the western countries. A Chinese linguist named *Luó Chángpéi* 罗常培 in his book entitled "*Yǔyán yǔ wénhuà* 语言与文化" said English words such as "silk", "China", "tea" is derived from the translation of the Chinese classic word sounds "丝 *sī*", "瓷 *cí*", "茶 *chá*" (Wàn, 2010:114).

Loans of Chinese words which represent the Chinese state is "茶 *chá*" (tea). Since the tea culture spread to many countries, vocabularies of "茶 *chá*" also entered the foreign language. Tea entered abroad through two pathways, land and sea. The spread through the land resulted in the word "茶 *chá*" borrowed by Korean, Mongolian, and Russian language, and pronounced the sound by adjusting the dialect of the people of North China. Deployment by sea occurred during the *Míng* 明代 (1368 - 1644) and *Qīng* 清代 (1616 - 1911) Dynasty, namely from the prefecture of *Fújiàn Xiàmén* and spreading out. This resulted in the sound of the English pronunciation "tea" which sounds similar to the pronunciation of the *Mínnán* 闽南 dialect. At that time all kinds of tea products also spread abroad, such as "bohea (*wúyíchá* 武夷茶)", "pokoe (*xiānghóngchá* 香红茶)", "congou (*gōngfùchá* 工夫茶)", "souchong (*xiǎomáojiān* 小毛尖)". Among these words "bohea (*wúyíchá* 武夷茶)" and "congou (*gōngfùchá* 工夫茶)" obviously derived from translation of the *Mínnán* 闽南 dialect (Wàn, 2010:114).

One of the world's four inventions namely "explosives" by the Chinese people had influenced the course of history throughout the world. At about the 8-9 century, which is closely related to the entry of explosives techniques to the Iranian nation, the Iranian named explosive as "Chinese salt". In the early 13th century, the technique of making explosives entered into the Arabian state, and the Arabian named it as "Chinese snow". Lately China bilateral relations between the countries of Europe and America became unbelievably close, resulting in some unique Chinese word translation which based on the sound adapted into English, such as the English word "*mahyong*" is derived from the Chinese word "*májiàng* 麻将"; "taichi boxing" from "太极拳 *tàijíquán*"; "Kuomintang" from "*guómíndǎng* 国民党"; "*qigong*" from "*Qigōng* 气功" (Wàn, 2010:114).

English vocabularies borrowed from the Chinese language in the above circumstances reflect that Chinese culture spread abroad. Cultural exchange and language nudging invariably take place in two directions naturally, each taking the advantages and eliminates the drawbacks of the other language. The creation of adapted Chinese words and the existence of Chinese words borrowed by foreign language is a result that can not be avoided. These adapted words and intertwined relationship between corresponding countries are also in accordance with the statement of Wáng et al (2000:236), that adapted words have enriched terms in areas of academic and commerce.

5. ADAPTED WORDS FROM CHINESE INTO MALAY AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE

Chinese State relationship with Indonesia and Malaysia have also been long established. This proves the existence of Indonesian words Indonesian adapted from ethnic Chinese dialects, such as the details of the Table 3 below (Kong, 1999:183)

Table 3. Indonesian adapted words from the Chinese dialect

Indonesian adapted words	Dialect borrowed	Meaning
Lobak	<i>Guǎngzhōu</i> 广州	Kind of vegetable
Majung	<i>Guǎngzhōu</i> 广州	Wine making pulp
Kuetiao	<i>Cháo zhōu</i> 潮州	Kind of food
Bunkue	<i>Cháo zhōu</i> 潮州	Food form mung bean's flour
Teh	<i>Fújiàn</i> 福建	Kind of drink
Taukau	<i>Fújiàn</i> 福建	Kind of boat
Taykam	<i>Fújiàn</i> 福建	Castrated man
Tongkang	<i>Kèjiā</i> 客家	Medium size boat for carrying goods
Tongset	<i>Kèjiā</i> 客家	Hair bun

By observing that Indonesian adapted words from Chinese language are derived from dialects instead of official language, means that the relationship of Chinese and Indonesian people are very close.

6. THE STRUCTURE OF CHINESE ADAPTED WORDS

The structure of Chinese adapted words can be distinguished into six types.

1. Adapted Structured Words with Full Translation

These types of adapted words are formed by Chinese sound components similar to the translation. For example, words in Table 3 below (Xing, 2003:173).

Table 4. Adapted Chinese words with a full sound structure

English vocabulary pronunciation	Chinese sound translation	Remark
1. <i>Model</i>	<i>Mó tèr</i> 模特儿	
2. <i>Coffee</i>	<i>Kā fēi</i> 咖啡	
3. <i>Soda</i>	<i>Sū dǎ</i> 苏打	
4. <i>Chocolate</i>	<i>Qiǎo kè lì</i> 巧克力	
5. <i>Cobet</i>	<i>Sū wéi'āi</i> 苏维埃	Central Russian Institute
6. <i>Pulaji</i>	<i>Bù lā jī</i> 布拉吉	Russian skirt
7. <i>Pu er she wei ke</i>	<i>Bù'ér shí wéi kè</i> 布尔什维克	Terminology of Russian Stalin's Party

2 .Partial Structured Adapted Vocabulary; Half Translated Sound, Half Translated Meaning

The adapted words consists of a combination of two morphemes, one adapted morpheme is translated by a pronunciation sound, and the other morpheme translated by the meaning. Thus vocabularies of this kind are also called “mix vocabularies”, like the vocabularies of “Marxism” is translated into “*mǎkèsīzhǔyì* 马克思 主义”; “motorcycle” is translated into “*móduōchē* 摩托车”; “romanticism” is translated into “*làngmànzǔyì* 浪漫主义” and so on (Xing , 2003:173-174).

3. Adapted Vocabulary Structured by Sound Translation, Coupled with a Chinese Morpheme

These kind of vocabularies originally were translated according the foreign language pronunciation, then added one Chinese morpheme Chinese to describe these objects in its category such as shown in Table 5 (Xing, 2003:174).

Table 5. Adapted words with a translated sound structure and added with a Chinese morpheme

Chinese adapted word	Origin of English word	Sound translation structure	Morpheme structure to clarify category
<i>Kǎbīnqiāng</i> 卡宾枪	<i>Carbine</i>	<i>Kǎbīn</i> 卡宾	<i>Qiāng</i> 枪
<i>Kǎchē</i> 卡车	<i>Car</i>	<i>Kǎ</i> 卡	<i>Chē</i> 车
<i>Xuějiāyān</i> 雪茄烟	<i>Cigar</i>	<i>Xuějiā</i> 雪茄	<i>Yān</i> 烟
<i>Shādingyú</i> 沙丁鱼	<i>Sardine</i>	<i>Shāding</i> 沙丁	<i>Yú</i> 鱼
<i>Pījiǔ</i> 啤酒	<i>Beer</i>	<i>Pī</i> 啤	<i>Jiǔ</i> 酒
<i>Bālěwǔ</i> 芭蕾舞	<i>Ballet</i>	<i>Bālě</i> 芭蕾	<i>Wǔ</i> 舞
<i>Láihēngjī</i> 来亨鸡	<i>Leghorn</i>	<i>Láihēng</i> 来亨	<i>Jī</i> 鸡
<i>Shāfāyǐ</i> 沙发椅	<i>Sofa</i>	<i>Shāfā</i> 沙发	<i>Yǐ</i> 椅

4. Yè and Xú (1997:199); Qián (1995:55) assert that the distinction between the adapted words in Chinese differ from English and Japanese absorbed words which are often not adapted by any rhyme but translated with a Chinese morpheme which has a similar meaning to the meaning of the original word. These include adapted words types like: “*jùlèbù* 俱乐部” (Club); “*yōumò* 幽默” (humorous); “*xiāngbō* 香波” (shampoo); “*yǐnqíng* 引擎” (machine); “*jīwěi* 鸡尾” (cocktail).

5. Kind adapted words that translated according sound while the Chinese characters used have a relationship with the objects meaning; such as the American drink “coca-cola” is translated into Chinese to become “*kěkǒkělè* 可口可乐”, the “world languages / Esperanto” translates into “*ài sī bù nán* 爱斯不难” (Luó & Hú, 2009:33).

6. Kind of Chinese words similar to adapted word called “*fǎngyìcí* 仿译词” which are “similar to translated words”, and resulting misinterpretation by the Chinese people as an adapted word. This word is formed from a foreign morpheme word structure and translated into Chinese language structure, such as the word “*mǎlì* 马力” mimicing of the English word “horse-power”. This word structure is a front morpheme explained by a rear morpheme. Another example “*liánqiú* 篮球” mimic the English word “basket-ball” also has a structure like the word “*mǎlì* 马力”. Both words have all Chinese components. Pronunciation of the word do not mimics the sound of English pronunciation and their morphemes derived from the Chinese meaning. Therefore the word “*fǎngyìcí* 仿译词” is also a word translation, but contains a special component that is specific.

Japanese asorbed words from the Chinese language have their own uniqueness, which can be broadly distinguished into three kinds of states (Xíng, 2003:174).

1. The word “*gémìng* 革命”, this Japanese vocabulary actually already exists as “*wúhàn gémìng* 武汉革命” since ancient times in the book called “*yìjīng* 易经” in China, but the Japanese adapted it by translating it with the English word revolution, then the Chinese people moved it back into the Chinese language. Another examples are “*jīxiè* 机械” (machine); “*yǎnshuō* 演说” (speech); “*tóngzhì* 同志” (a person striving the same ideas).

2. Japanese adapted words from the Chinese classical era consisting of one syllable then merged and translated into words derived from the English. This kind of words are for example: “*lìsī* 历史” (history); “*fǎnyìng* 反应” (reaction); “*zhíjiē* 直接” (direct); “*gǎiliáng* 改良” (advancing); “*pīpíng* 批评” (criticize). So words of this type can be traced from the forming word morpheme, but there are words of this kind that are difficult to trace from the forming morpheme said, such as the words “*qíyè* 企业” (company); “*xiāojí* 消极” (negative); “*chōuxiàng* 抽象” (abstract) “*gàikuò* 概括” (summary); “*bèijīng* 背景” (background); “*dānwèi* 单位” (unit).

3. Japanese words originated from pure Japanese (not a Japanese translation), but this words are expressed with Chinese characters, such as: “*shǒuxù* 手续” (procedure); “*chǎnghé* 场合” (situation); “*yǐndù* 引渡” (extradition); “*jiànxí* 见习” (working whilst learning).

According Xíng (2003), there are also structures of the Chinese adapted words that despite coming from foreign words, but already have a word-forming component of the Chinese language itself. It is known that acceptance of foreign words causes the formation of absorption, and the Chinese language will make changes to fit it with appropriate sound pronunciation. For example “cement” which made up of two syllables, after being adapted into Chinese become “*shuǐméndīng* 水门汀” consisting of three syllables, with both consonant and vowel differ from the original word, and embedded with Chinese tones (p. 174).

7. CONCLUSION

Language vocabularies could show us the historical journey and also culture of its people. Therefore the Chinese adapted word should also reflect the Chinese history and relationship with surrounding states. Through tracing adapted vocabularies and structures, there are five things that can be concluded. First, Chinese language which has a long history turned out to be affected also by the circumstances that led to the globalization of many newly formed adapted words. Second, the form of adapted words could be traced from areas that influenced them, for example culture, politics, or science. Third, the development of an adapted word depends on the situation of the people who use it. Fourth, the structure of Chinese adapted words can be shaped by translating a full sound or meaning into Chinese. Five, communities of China and Indonesia have a very close relation because of many adapted words derived from dialects and not from the official Chinese National Language.

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